

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 188

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3. 1736.

N^o 188.



It was the just Remark of an ingenious Writer in the last Reign, * 'That there is no fixing of Court and Country Parties, otherwise than as the Court and Country themselves are fix'd, that is, well or ill disposed; the Court having been sometimes in the Right, when the Country were deluded to Destruction, and the Country having in its turn stop'd the pernicious Career of the Court. Every Man is Loyal, if you will believe him, and the most Disloyal or Discontented is not only called by himself, but is often thought by others, the truest Patriot.'

The Truth of the Rule here laid down will, I believe, be disputed by no Man, and by a just Application of it to our present Divisions, we shall be able to form a certain Judgment, whether the Opposition to the Court be a real Country Party, or a malignant Faction, covering their ruinous Designs with fair Professions and specious Pretences.

In order to this, let us remember what are the Principles on which our present Government is founded, what the Basis on which our Court is fix'd.

Our happy Establishment has Freedom for its Basis, and the Chart by which our Governors are to steer, is the Constitution of Britain: It was for the Preservation of our Rights and Liberties, for the Security of our Properties and Persons, that we fix'd the present Royal Family on the Throne of these Realms, assur'd that their Interests would be inseparable from ours, and their Power bound up in our Protection.

Nor were we flatter'd in our Expectations; we no sooner beheld the Protestant Succession establish'd among us, than we saw ourselves possess'd of all these invaluable Benefits; we saw our Liberties restor'd from the jaws of Destruction, our Consciences free, and our Properties and Persons as safe as Law and Government could make them: In this View, the Joy of every Englishman, and every true Whig was complete; because in the illustrious Heirs of the British Crown, this happy Situation seem'd ascertain'd to all Posterity.

Sensible of these inestimable Benefits, we cheerfully and gratefully paid Allegiance where we received Protection: the Crown made use of its Power, only for the Preservation of the People's Rights, and the People rejoiced in that Power, by which their Property was secured; the Laws were the Rule of Government to the Sovereign, and the Measure of Obedience to the Subject.

Thus was the Court fix'd, at the Establishment of the Protestant Succession among us, governing according to the Laws and Constitution of the Realm, and extending its Protection to all the Rights and Privileges of the People: The Opposers of the Court were, by consequence, no Country Party; no, they were Enemies to their Country, Enemies to Liberty, Men who repin'd at the publick Happiness; who had once nigh caus'd us, and only wanted Power to attempt it again, and as such they were look'd upon by all wise Englishmen and good Whigs.

We are now then to consider, whether the Case be not still the same, or whether these Men be changed, or whether it be the Court that has departed from its former Conduct.

If the Court has altered its Measures; if it has set itself up against the Laws and the Constitution; if these are no longer the Rule of its Government, and the Boundaries of its Power; or if, by any indirect Means, it has converted the Laws into Oppression, then there will be Place for an Opposition, which may have Patriotism for its Motive, and such Opposers would merit the Name of a Country Party.

But if the Court has been uniform in its Conduct: if it has steadily pursued the same Maxims of Policy, and invariably made the Laws, and the Constitution, the Rule of its Government; if the Happiness of the People, has been the Aim of its Endeavours, and the Name of Law has never been prostituted to countenance Oppression; if it has been so far from attempting the In-

troduction of Tyranny, that Liberty has been universally cherish'd, and more largely and securely possess'd, than in any Period of Time heretofore; if such has been the Government of the Court, and such the Condition of its Subjects; then we cannot err in pronouncing the Opposers of the Court no real Country Party, nor in looking upon them in the same Light as we did formerly, as inveterate Enemies to the Happiness of their Country, and unalterable Foes to the Protestant Succession.

And, that the Conduct of the Court has been as last represented, all Men's Experience will testify; we can appeal to the Conscience of every Man in the Kingdom, and let him stand forth; let him lay his Hand upon his Heart, and declare whether he does not believe his Property and Person to be as secure at this Day, as ever it was; let him say, if ever at any Time Liberty was more fully enjoy'd, and mention any one Point, if he is able, in which the present Court have departed from those Rules of State, and those Maxims of Policy, by which they first govern'd themselves, and under which Britain sat free and happy, 'till Envy, and disappointed Ambition, endeavour'd, with too much Success, the Disturbance of her Quiet, by the most groundless Rumours, and the most wicked Forgeries.

SUCH only have been the Weapons of the Court's Enemies; for we may defy them to prove the least Instance in which the Court has ever violated the Laws, or invaded the Constitution; we may defy them to shew any Acts of Violence, any Acts of Power that they have committed, or any oppressive Laws that they have made: No, it is not that the Court has altered her Measures since the Establishment of the Protestant Succession among us, that has given these Clamourers such Offence; it is not that the Court has changed its Conduct, but that it has not changed it, which is their Mortification; steady Counsels, and steady Princes, have been the Bane of their Hopes, and may they ever be so: What is their Grievance, has been our Country's Preservation: His Majesty, conscious of his own Sincerity and Integrity, and ascertain'd of the Fidelity of his Servants, has condemn'd all the Arts and Insults of Faction, and this has preserved us from Ruin: This steady Conduct was the Glory and Happiness of the last Reign, and it will be the eternal Honour of the present; What was observ'd to the immortal Fame of his late Majesty, may, with equal Justice, be said of our present Sovereign; * 'That of all the Arts of Government, he knows the growing of his Ministers gray in his Service to be chief,' which was a Saying frequent in the Mouth of Queen Elizabeth; we may ask too, the same Questions now, in Honour of his present Majesty, as were asked then in Honour of the late King: 'Do not all Princes and States eagerly court his Majesty, some to be protect'd by him, some to be in Alliance with him, others to get him Arbitrator of their Differences; many more to obtain his Guaranty, and All his Friendship? What Obelisks or Statues, what Triumphal Arches, are sufficient to transmit these Things to Posterity? Was Credit ever rais'd to a higher Pitch by any Ministry? Is not the supporting of Credit, a certain Sign of a good Ministry? Were they not these very Ministers that made it flourish before? And were they not the last Ministry that ruin'd it after them? Are they not the present Ministers, directed by his Majesty's superior Genius, that are now securing Peace to us on every Side, that are honestly extending the same desirable Benefit to all Europe?'

SUCH has been the uniform Conduct of the present Ministry, and such the unchangeable Disposition of the Court: I cannot therefore conclude this Paper better, than in the Words of the Author I have already quoted, as I am persuas'd what he says of that excellent Prince, King GEORGE I. is equally due to the Character of his present Majesty, and that Britain may securely depend, † 'That so long as the Ministers manifestly pursue these Measures, they have nothing to fear from the groundless Clamourers of their Enemies, from their malicious Insinuations; nor from the Envy or Discontent of those in their own Party, who may wish themselves or their nearer Friends in their Places, and who may think their Personal Merit not recompens'd by

'suitable Rewards, or who are too impatient in the Expectation of them; neither have they any thing to fear from the King, who is never to be forced, or frighted to part with any of his Servants that punctually discharge their Duty to Him and the Publick: The old Way of combining into Factions, of enrolling into Squadrons and Phalanxes, will never do with Him, who won't fail to examine into the Bottom of every Charge against his Ministers. He is well apprized, to use the Words of an experienced Author, that this Sort of Men have numerous Adversaries, Enemies, and Enviars, being expos'd to many Dangers, and liable to suffer many Injuries, as they are oblig'd to go through great Labours, and to undergo vast Pains.'

BRITANNUS.

Norwich, January 31. Yesterday being the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of King Charles the First, the same was observ'd here with a Decency suitable to the Occasion; and an Excellent Sermon preach'd at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Dr. Kerich, from Zech. vii. 5. wherein he reflect'd on the improper Use, that has hitherto been made of this solemn Fast, by its having been employ'd as a Means to carry on factious Purposes, and encourage Strife and Debate, rather than promote those Peaceable Dispositions, and that Spirit of Unity, which was the Design of its Appointment to improve; and then proceeded to inveigh against the Indulgence of those seditious Principles, which were the Foundation of that fatal Catastrophe: observing that the Artifices so lately us'd in fomenting Animosities amongst us, were much of the same Nature with those, which gave Birth to, and at last terminated in the Destruction of the King and Constitution; that therefore, as what has been, may be, we should be on our Guard against the malicious Efforts of such false Patriotism, and make an Advantage of such Experience, by nourishing a proper Sense of the Happiness we enjoy under the auspicious Government of his present Majesty, and improving (as far as in us lies) that peaceable and quiet Behaviour, and those grateful Dispositions, wherein the Welfare of every State consists, and which his Majesty, and those who act in Authority under him, may so deservedly lay claim to.

The whole was remarkable for the Beauty and Clearness of its Style, and deliver'd with that Grace and proper Emphasis, as seem'd to make a deep Impression on, and give great Satisfaction to a numerous Audience.

L O N D O N.

Last Thursday died in an advanced Age, at his Seat at Knowsley in Lancashire, the Right Honourable James Stanley Earl of Derby, Baron Stanley of Latham in Lancashire, Baron Strange (of Knokyn) and Mohun, Lord of Man, and Admiral of that Island, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Lancashire, and one of the Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

His Lordship served several Campaigns in Flanders under King William of Glorious Memory, and was one of the Grooms of his Bedchamber, and Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, till November 1702, when the Earldom of Derby devolv'd on him by the Death of his Brother William-Richard-George, who married the Lady Elizabeth Butler, Sister to the late Duke of Ormond, but died without surviving Issue Male. Upon his Death, James the last Earl resign'd his military Employments, and was constituted Lord Lieutenant of North Wales and the County of Lancaster; and in 1703 had a Patent to be Vice Admiral of that County, during the Reign of Queen Anne, who in her fifth Year made him one of the Privy Council, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. His Lordship carried the Sword of State at the Coronation of King George I. who made him Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire in October following. In June 1715 he was made Comptroller of the Tower, and on the 23d of September he was appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard. October 1726 he was sworn a Privy Councillor, on the 31st of October 1727, His present Majesty

* Memorial of the State of Great Britain, p. 18.

* Ibid. p. 95.

† Ibid. p. 97.

made him Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the County of Lancaster.

His Lordship married Mary, Daughter and sole Heir to Sir William Morley, of Hainaker in the County of Sussex, Knight of the Bath; and by her had a Son, named William, born the 31st of January 1710, who died in March following; so that his Lordship has left no Issue living.

Yesterday Christopher Morison, of Barnet, Esq; was married to Miss Elizabeth Lee, Daughter of William Lee, of the said Town, Esq;

This Morning the Corpse of the late Mr. Wilcox, Clerk of the Vintners Company, is to be carried from the said Hall to be interred in Leicester-church.

Last Tuesday Se'nnight died at his House in Henry-street, Dublin, of an Apoplexy, (having been at the Cattle that Day at Noon, and at the Coffee-house at Night) the Right Hon. Benjamin Parry, Esq; one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Publick Register of Deeds and Conveyances, one of the Rangers of his Majesty's Phoenix Deer Park, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of Dungarvan, whose Corpse was buried the Saturday following at St. Audeon's Church. There were found in a strong Box in his Office above 11,000 Guineas in Specie, besides large Sums in other Coins.

We hear that he has left his Personal Estate, of about 18000l. to Francis Price, Esq; a Relation of his in Wales. His Place of Register was granted in Reversion by his late Majesty to the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Middleton, and the Hon. Arthur Hill, Esq; who are the present Patentees.

The Day following, Benjamin Everard, Esq; was married to Miss Weakly, a Lady of great Beauty, Merit and Fortune.

His Majesty has appointed William Clavering, Esq; to be Captain of a Company of Grenadiers in the Regiment of Foot on the Irish Establishment commanded by Lieutenant General Dormer, in the room of Capt. Southwell, deceased.

Last Thursday Se'nnight a Brogue-maker and his Wife quarrelling in Plunkett-street, Dublin, another Man of the same Trade going to separate them, the Husband stabbed him in the Belly with a Knife, of which he instantly died.

Next Morning two Men going out to shoot in the Fields, near Dolphin's Barn, one of them offering the Muzzle of his Gun to the other, to help him over a Ditch, the Piece went off unawares, and shot him in the Bowels, of which he died immediately. The Deceased was Mr. Britton, a Shopkeeper in Patrick-street, Dublin.

Last Tuesday Morning the Corpse of the late Marchioness of Douglas, was interred in the Abbey Church at Edinburgh with great Pomp.

The Letters from Scotland mention a very comical and uncommon Chain of Events, that happened two or three Weeks ago at Lanerk, viz. One Elizabeth Fairy was proclaimed (in order to Marriage) on Sunday, was accordingly married on Monday, had a Child on Tuesday, her Husband went and stole a Horse on Wednesday, for which he was banished on Thursday, the Heir by this Marriage died on Friday, and was buried on Saturday; all in one Week.

The Letters add, that some Days ago the Gentlemen of the Name of Wilson had their Annual Friendly Meeting at Edinburgh, when the Right Hon. Alexander Wilson, Lord Provost of that City, was President; and there was a sumptuous Entertainment, at which were present above 40 Gentlemen and others of that Clan, who were served at Supper by Persons of the same Name.

They write from Bristol, that soon after the Fair is over, the Gilder's Inn, and several other Tenements adjoining, are to be pulled down, to make a large and commodious Market for the Butchers, and other Trades, and that the Shambles are to be kept in a Building up Stairs, so as not to incommode the other Market-People.

In the Hyp-Doctor this Day published, is a Reply to the Seaman's Letter quoted in the last Craftsman, and a new Argument on the Military Force of this Kingdom, addressed to Sir William Yonge; likewise the Principle of Fog's last Journal overthrown, the Anecdotes on Merlin concluded, and an Essay on Masks and Pantalines.

In Yesterday's Paper, in the List of Directors of the South-Sea Company, the Reader is desired to take Notice, that Michael Impey, Esq; and Henry Lloyd, Esq; should have been marked as being in the Present Direction.

Next Week will be publish'd,

REMARKS on a late Political Farce, entitled, *Some Observations on the present Plan of Peace*. Wherein will be detected the Author's true Design in publishing these Observations.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 147 3-4ths. India 169. South Sea 95 1-4th for the Opening. Old Annuity 109 5-8ths. New ditto 108 3-8ths. Three per Cent. Annuity 100 3-4ths. Emperor's Loan 110 1-half. Royal-Assurance 102. London-Assurance 13 1-half to 5-8ths. York Buildings 2. African 14. India Bonds 51. 15s. to 16s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 4 1. 13 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 51. 3s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 6 1. Prem. Salt Tallow 3 3-4ths to 4 1-half Prem. English Copper 2 1. 3s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 4 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 111 1-half.

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